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State of Washington

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## HOUSE BILL 2391

2006 Regular Session

By Representatives Campbell, Flannigan, McCune, Williams, Nixon, McDonald, Morrell, Moeller, Rodne, Springer, Tom, Green and Ericks

59th Legislature

Prefiled 12/29/2005. Read first time 01/09/2006. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

AN ACT Relating to blood or breath tests of persons involved in 1 2 fatal motor vehicle accidents; amending RCW 46.52.060; reenacting and 3 amending RCW 46.20.308; adding a new section to chapter 46.52 RCW; and creating a new section. 4

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds and declares that:

- (1) The state has a compelling interest in preventing fatal motor vehicle accidents;
- (2) There are numerous factors involved in the causation of motor vehicle accidents, such as the age of the drivers involved, road conditions, speed of travel, type of vehicles involved, and whether the drivers were distracted or under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
- (3) Drivers involved in accidents and law enforcement officers at accident scenes are required by law to report detailed information about the accident to the state patrol. To assist in determining the cause of accidents, the state patrol files, tabulates, and analyzes all accident reports and publishes statistical information showing the number of accidents, the location, the frequency, whether the drivers involved were distracted at the time, and other relevant information.

Such accident reports and analysis are available to various state agencies such as the traffic safety commission and the department of transportation to be used for further analysis relevant to highway safety;

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- (4) To help prevent fatal motor vehicle accidents, it is necessary to analyze and understand the causes of such accidents, including the role played by alcohol and drugs;
- (5) The state's compelling interest in understanding the causes of and preventing fatal motor vehicle accidents creates a special need beyond normal law enforcement for the collection of breath or blood alcohol content from drivers involved in fatal motor vehicle accidents; and
- 13 (6) Because evidence of blood alcohol content diminishes over time, 14 requiring a warrant before that evidence can be collected would be 15 impracticable and would frustrate the state's interest in collecting 16 the information.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 46.52 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle within this state and is involved in a motor vehicle accident in which there is a death or reasonable likelihood of death to another person shall, at the direction of a law enforcement officer, submit to a test of his or her breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration or presence of any drug in his or her breath or blood. The person's consent is not required. A law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was driving or was in actual physical control of the motor vehicle at the time of the accident shall order the test regardless of whether the person to be tested was driving or in actual physical control of the motor vehicle as part of his or her official or employment duties or as a private citizen.
- 32 (2) The law enforcement officer shall forward the results of the 33 breath or blood alcohol test to the chief of the Washington state 34 patrol to be used as provided under RCW 46.52.060.
- 35 **Sec. 3.** RCW 46.52.060 and 2005 c 171 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the chief of the Washington state patrol to 1 2 file, tabulate, and analyze all accident reports and breath or blood alcohol concentration test results collected under section 2 of this 3 act and to publish annually, immediately following the close of each 4 5 fiscal year, and monthly during the course of the year, statistical information based thereon showing the number of accidents, the 6 7 location, the frequency, whether any driver involved in the accident was distracted at the time of the accident and the circumstances 8 thereof, and other statistical information which may prove of 9 assistance in determining the cause of vehicular 10 accidents. Distractions contributing to an accident to be reported must include at 11 12 least the following: Not distracted; operating a handheld electronic 13 telecommunication device; operating a hands-free wireless telecommunication device; other electronic devices (including, but not 14 limited to, PDA's, laptop computers, navigational devices, etc.); 15 adjusting an audio or entertainment system; smoking; eating or 16 17 drinking; reading or writing; grooming; interacting with children, passengers, animals, or objects in the vehicle; other 18 distractions; outside distractions; and distraction unknown. 19

Such accident reports, breath or blood alcohol concentration test results, and analysis or reports thereof shall be available to the director of licensing, the department of transportation, the utilities and transportation commission, the traffic safety commission, and other public entities authorized by the chief of the Washington state patrol, or their duly authorized representatives, for further tabulation and analysis for pertinent data relating to the regulation of highway traffic, highway construction, vehicle operators and all other purposes, and to publish information so derived as may be deemed of publication value.

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Sec. 4. RCW 46.20.308 and 2005 c 314 s 307 and 2005 c 269 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Any person who operates a motor vehicle within this state is deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506, to a test or tests of his or her breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration or presence of any drug in his or her breath or blood if the person: (i) Is arrested for any offense where, at the time of the arrest, the arresting officer has

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reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or was in violation of RCW 46.61.503; or (ii) is involved in an accident in which there has been a death or reasonable likelihood of death to another person and the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle at the time of the accident. For purposes of this subsection (1)(a)(ii), the officer shall order the test regardless of whether the person to be tested was operating the motor vehicle as part of his or her official or employment duties or as a private citizen.

- (b) Neither consent nor this section precludes a police officer from obtaining a search warrant for a person's breath or blood.
- (2)(a) The test or tests of breath shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been: (i) Driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug ((or the person to have been)); (ii) driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having alcohol in a concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503 in his or her system and being under the age of twenty-one; or (iii) driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle involved in an accident in which there has been a death or reasonable likelihood of death to another person, as provided in section 2 of this act.
- (b) However, in those instances where the person is incapable due to physical injury, physical incapacity, or other physical limitation, of providing a breath sample or where the person is being treated in a office, hospital, clinic, doctor's emergency medical vehicle, ambulance, or other similar facility or where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug, a blood test shall be administered by a qualified person as provided in RCW 46.61.506(5). The officer shall inform the person of his or her right to refuse the breath or blood test, and of his or her right to have additional tests administered by any qualified person of his or her choosing as provided in RCW 46.61.506. The officer shall warn the driver, in substantially the following language, that:

 $((\frac{a}{a}))$  (i) If the driver refuses to take the test, the driver's

license, permit, or privilege to drive will be revoked or denied for at least one year; and

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- $((\frac{b}{b}))$  (ii) If the driver refuses to take the test, the driver's refusal to take the test may be used in a criminal trial; and
- ((<del>(c)</del>)) (iii) If the driver submits to the test and the test is administered, the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive will be suspended, revoked, or denied for at least ninety days if the driver is age twenty-one or over and the test indicates the alcohol concentration of the driver's breath or blood is 0.08 or more, or if the driver is under age twenty-one and the test indicates the alcohol concentration of the driver's breath or blood is 0.02 or more, or if the driver is under age twenty-one and the driver is in violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504.
- (3) Except as provided in this section, the test administered shall be of the breath only. If an individual is unconscious or is under arrest for the crime of vehicular homicide as provided in RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular assault as provided in RCW 46.61.522, or if an individual is under arrest for the crime of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs as provided in RCW 46.61.502, which arrest results from an accident in which there has been serious bodily injury to another person, or if an individual was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle involved in an accident in which there has been a death or reasonable likelihood of death to another person, a breath or blood test may be administered without the consent of the individual ((so arrested)).
- (4) Any person who is dead, unconscious, or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him or her incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subsection (1) of this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506, and the person shall be deemed to have received the warnings required under subsection (2) of this section.
- (5) If, following his or her arrest and receipt of warnings under subsection (2) of this section, the person arrested refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a test or tests of his or her breath or blood, no test shall be given except as authorized under subsection (3) or (4) of this section or as authorized under section 2 of this act.

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(6) If, after arrest and after the other applicable conditions and requirements of this section have been satisfied, a test or tests of the person's blood or breath is administered and the test results indicate that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood is 0.08 or more if the person is age twenty-one or over, or 0.02 or more if the person is under the age of twenty-one, or the person refuses to submit to a test, the arresting officer or other law enforcement officer at whose direction any test has been given, or the department, where applicable, if the arrest results in a test of the person's blood, shall:

- (a) Serve notice in writing on the person on behalf of the department of its intention to suspend, revoke, or deny the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive as required by subsection (7) of this section;
- (b) Serve notice in writing on the person on behalf of the department of his or her right to a hearing, specifying the steps he or she must take to obtain a hearing as provided by subsection (8) of this section;
- (c) Mark the person's Washington state driver's license or permit to drive, if any, in a manner authorized by the department;
- (d) Serve notice in writing that the marked license or permit, if any, is a temporary license that is valid for sixty days from the date of arrest or from the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, or until the suspension, revocation, or denial of the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive is sustained at a hearing pursuant to subsection (8) of this section, whichever occurs first. No temporary license is valid to any greater degree than the license or permit that it replaces; and
- (e) Immediately notify the department of the arrest and transmit to the department within seventy-two hours, except as delayed as the result of a blood test, a sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 that states:
- (i) That the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or was under the age of twenty-one years and had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having an alcohol concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503;

(ii) That after receipt of the warnings required by subsection (2) of this section the person refused to submit to a test of his or her blood or breath, or a test was administered and the results indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more if the person is age twenty-one or over, or was 0.02 or more if the person is under the age of twenty-one; and

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- (iii) Any other information that the director may require by rule.
- (7) The department of licensing, upon the receipt of a sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 under subsection (6)(e) of this section, shall suspend, revoke, or deny the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive or any nonresident operating privilege, as provided in RCW 46.20.3101, such suspension, revocation, or denial to be effective beginning sixty days from the date of arrest or from the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, or when sustained at a hearing pursuant to subsection (8) of this section, whichever occurs first.
- (8) A person receiving notification under subsection (6)(b) of this section may, within thirty days after the notice has been given, request in writing a formal hearing before the department. The person shall pay a fee of two hundred dollars as part of the request. If the request is mailed, it must be postmarked within thirty days after receipt of the notification. Upon timely receipt of such a request for a formal hearing, including receipt of the required two hundred dollar fee, the department shall afford the person an opportunity for a hearing. The department may waive the required two hundred dollar fee if the person is an indigent as defined in RCW 10.101.010. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the hearing is subject to and shall be scheduled and conducted in accordance with RCW 46.20.329 and 46.20.332. The hearing shall be conducted in the county of the arrest, except that all or part of the hearing may, at the discretion of the department, be conducted by telephone or other electronic means. hearing shall be held within sixty days following the arrest or following the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, unless otherwise agreed to by the department and the person, in which case the action by the department shall be stayed, and any valid temporary license marked under subsection (6)(c) of this section extended, if the person is

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otherwise eligible for licensing. For the purposes of this section, the scope of the hearing shall cover the issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having alcohol in his or her system in a concentration of 0.02 or more if the person was under the age of twenty-one, whether the person was placed under arrest, and (a) whether the person refused to submit to the test or tests upon request of the officer after having been informed that such refusal would result in the revocation of the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive, or (b) if a test or tests were administered, whether the applicable requirements of this section were satisfied before the administration of the test or tests, whether the person submitted to the test or tests, or whether a test was administered without express consent as permitted under this section, and whether the test or tests indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more if the person was age twenty-one or over at the time of the arrest, or 0.02 or more if the person was under the age of twenty-one at the time of the arrest. The sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 submitted by a enforcement officer is prima facie evidence that the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having alcohol in his or her system in a concentration of 0.02 or more and was under the age of twenty-one and that the officer complied with the requirements of this section.

A hearing officer shall conduct the hearing, may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall administer oaths to witnesses. The hearing officer shall not issue a subpoena for the attendance of a witness at the request of the person unless the request is accompanied by the fee required by RCW 5.56.010 for a witness in district court. The sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 of the law enforcement officer and any other evidence accompanying the report shall be

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admissible without further evidentiary foundation and the certifications authorized by the criminal rules for courts of limited jurisdiction shall be admissible without further evidentiary foundation. The person may be represented by counsel, may question witnesses, may present evidence, and may testify. The department shall order that the suspension, revocation, or denial either be rescinded or sustained.

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(9) If the suspension, revocation, or denial is sustained after such a hearing, the person whose license, privilege, or permit is suspended, revoked, or denied has the right to file a petition in the superior court of the county of arrest to review the final order of revocation by the department in the same manner as an appeal from a decision of a court of limited jurisdiction. Notice of appeal must be filed within thirty days after the date the final order is served or the right to appeal is waived. Notwithstanding RCW 46.20.334, RALJ 1.1, or other statutes or rules referencing de novo review, the appeal shall be limited to a review of the record of the administrative hearing. The appellant must pay the costs associated with obtaining the record of the hearing before the hearing officer. The filing of the appeal does not stay the effective date of the suspension, revocation, or denial. A petition filed under this subsection must include the petitioner's grounds for requesting review. Upon granting petitioner's request for review, the court shall review the department's final order of suspension, revocation, or denial as expeditiously as possible. The review must be limited to a determination of whether the department has committed any errors of law. The superior court shall accept those factual determinations supported by substantial evidence in the record: (a) That were expressly made by the department; or (b) that may reasonably be inferred from the final order of the department. The superior court may reverse, affirm, or modify the decision of the department or remand the case back to the department for further proceedings. The decision of the superior court must be in writing and filed in the clerk's office with the other papers in the case. The court shall state the reasons for the decision. If judicial relief is sought for a stay or other temporary remedy from the department's action, the court shall not grant such relief unless the court finds that the appellant is

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likely to prevail in the appeal and that without a stay the appellant will suffer irreparable injury. If the court stays the suspension, revocation, or denial it may impose conditions on such stay.

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- (10)(a) If a person whose driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive has been or will be suspended, revoked, or denied under subsection (7) of this section, other than as a result of a breath or blood test refusal, and who has not committed an offense for which he or she was granted a deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW, petitions a court for a deferred prosecution on criminal charges arising out of the arrest for which action has been or will be taken under subsection (7) of this section, or notifies the department of licensing of the intent to seek such a deferred prosecution, then the license suspension or revocation shall be stayed pending entry of the deferred prosecution. The stay shall not be longer than one hundred fifty days after the date charges are filed, or two years after the date of the arrest, whichever time period is shorter. If the court stays the suspension, revocation, or denial, it may impose conditions on such stay. If the person is otherwise eliqible for licensing, the department shall issue a temporary license, or extend any valid temporary license marked under subsection (6) of this section, for the period of the stay. If a deferred prosecution treatment plan is not recommended in the report made under RCW 10.05.050, or if treatment is rejected by the court, or if the person declines to accept an offered treatment plan, or if the person violates any condition imposed by the court, then the court shall immediately direct the department to cancel the stay and any temporary marked license or extension of a temporary license issued under this subsection.
- (b) A suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under this section, other than as a result of a breath or blood test refusal, shall be stayed if the person is accepted for deferred prosecution as provided in chapter 10.05 RCW for the incident upon which the suspension, revocation, or denial is based. If the deferred prosecution is terminated, the stay shall be lifted and the suspension, revocation, or denial reinstated. If the deferred prosecution is completed, the stay shall be lifted and the suspension, revocation, or denial canceled.
- 36 (c) The provisions of (b) of this subsection relating to a stay of 37 a suspension, revocation, or denial and the cancellation of any

suspension, revocation, or denial do not apply to the suspension, revocation, denial, or disqualification of a person's commercial driver's license or privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle.

(11) When it has been finally determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been suspended, revoked, or denied, the department shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which he or she has a license.

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